

ALASKA SENTINEL.

VOL. 5. NO. 37.

WRANGELL, ALASKA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1907

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Strict Integrity, Efficient Service, A Clean, Complete Stock, Small Profits and Quick Returns are the Watchwords at the

Department Store

Curios, Souvenirs, Postals, Stationery, Books and Periodicals, Cigars and Tobaccos

Large Stock of General Merchandise Always on Hand, Wholesale or Retail

Local Agent for Eastman Kodak Co., Victor Talking Machine Co., Washington and Mayer Shoes—the best all around line of Shoes in Alaska.—Amazon Hip Rubbers—the best yet, good looking and strong and guaranteed.—Finck's Overalls, Bridge & Beach Stoves, Ivy Flour—"it clings like the ivy"—once tried, always used.

Large Shipment of BRIDGE & BEACH Stoves already Received for the Fall Trade, so that you can make your selection early

Furniture, Carpets, Upholstery

Everything to Furnish a home will be found in this store. Come and see our new display of Beautiful

Crockery, Teasets, Dinnersets, Art Pottery At Prices that Beat Competition

ENJOY THE FINE WEATHER

Take a Kodak with you, send your friends and store up for your old age some souvenir pictures of your own make of the beautiful Alaskan scenery

MINERS' SUPPLIES AND SPORTING GOODS, A SPECIALTY See the new Remington Automatic Rifle. The Latest thing in the Gun World

Farquhar Matheson
General Merchant and Forwarding Agent

FLOATING DOCK ASSURED

For some months SENTINEL has advocated the construction of a floating dock for the convenience of the small craft in making landings, etc., and now we are told that our dreams in this regard are to be realized. Our enterprising citizens F. Matheson and J. G. Grant, seeing the great need for a convenience of this description, have "taken the bull by the horns" and will soon carry the scheme into execution.

The above-named gentlemen have placed a contract with G. W. Card to furnish the logs for the construction of the float, and these are expected to be ready in about three weeks. During the interim the necessary approaches will be prepared, so that nothing will remain to be done except the planking of the float when the logs arrive. The stairs leading down to the approach will be at the southwest corner of the hotel, and a narrow floating walk will connect the stairs with the dock, proper. We are pleased to state that Mr. Matheson is our informant, sufficient evidence that the report is not "hot air."

ADVERTISING DID IT

He didn't have a dollar, he didn't have a dime; his clothes and shoes looked as though they had served their time. He didn't try to kill himself to dodge misfortune's whacks; instead, he got some ashes and he filled five dozen sacks. Then next he begged a dollar; in the paper in the morn, he advertised tin polish that would put the sun to scorn. He kept on advertising and just now, suffice to say, he's out in California at his cottage on the bay.

Mr. J. E. Chapman, who was in this section in an early day, has been in town for several weeks past, making furniture of native woods and getting other souvenirs to take back to the states with him. Mr. Chapman came here in 1878 and erected the present Presbyterian church and another large mission building, the latter having been destroyed by fire. He was then a missionary for the Presbyterian Church, working among the natives along the west coast, also on Icy Straits. Mr. Chapman was a member of the first party of white men to cross into the interior by the Dyea trail. This expedition experienced considerable difficulty with the natives, who would not permit them to cross the mountains until a gunboat appeared upon the scene with a Gatling gun. Mr. Chapman is possessed of a very retentive memory, and his accounts of former days are very interesting. He says he came here from the state where they have climate to sell—California—to enjoy the pure, healthful climate of Alaska.

Dr. Harry C. DeVighe left on the Cottage City for Douglas, where he will take up the practice of Dr. Geho, who is leaving. Dr. DeVighe is a skilled physician and surgeon, being a graduate of one of the best medical colleges in the United States. Being very successful in the treatment of his patients, he has built up a fine practice among our people during his two year's stay here, and this clientele regret very much to learn that he is leaving permanently. In a country like Alaska, where graduate physicians are so few, a town loses by such a removal from it, and we can cheerfully recommend Dr. DeVighe to the good graces of the people of Douglas and truthfully inform them that our loss is their gain. Mrs. DeVighe will remain here until the Dr. prepares a residence, when she will follow him to their new home.

Alex Vreast, Guy Carson and Carl Sumacher reached home from their trip up the Iskut about noon Monday, coming down to replenish their stock of powder and steel points with which to further delve into the mountain side. They have gone down ten or twelve feet, and say that the rock looks good to them. It takes eight days to make the trip up, and one to come down. The boys encountered some fine specimens of the mosquito family, and Guy shot one that was wearing cow bells for earrings. He brought the pet down with him as far as Glenora, where it was seized by the Canadian customs authorities, the close season prohibiting the exportation of the hides of this favorite game at this season of the year. Guy told us about this, so we know it's true.

A party consisting of L. C. Patenaude and wife, Dr. DeVighe and wife, C. Denny and wife, Mrs. Neilson, Miss Terry, Harry Raymond and Harry Malone, with N. J. Svindseth as captain, went over to Ideal Cove in Ed. Lyons' launch, Monday. The party camped at the Cove, Monday night, and went over to the glacier and saw one of the most beautiful sights furnished by any part of the globe.

J. H. Wheeler has got piles, but not so many as he did have. He bought a raft of about seventy-five with the Collins dock, and last week they went out of the bay and drifted to the four winds. A few of them, only, were found.

THE CITY STORE

Donald Sinclair, Proprietor

Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Hardware, Paints, Oils, Stoves, Etc.

FRESH FRUITS IN SEASON

Logging, Fishing, Prospecting and Mining Outfits A SPECIALTY

Everything at Lowest Prices

St. Michael Trading Company

New Spring Goods Are Arriving Continually Oil Clothes—Cannery Supplies

Large Assortment Ladies' Suiting and White Goods

Tin Shop in Connection

Camp Stoves, Heaters and Gasoline Tanks Made to Order

Odd Jobs on Short Notice

Sole Agents for Chase & Sanborn Coffee and Hercules Powder

Local and General

The Wrangell Drug Co.

FOR SALE—5 room house and one lot near the jail. For particulars inquire at this office. 7-11-37

Mining Location Notices kept in stock for sale at SENTINEL office.

The excursion steamer Spokane came in from the south, Monday.

Geo. Card was in from his camp in Dry Straits the fore part of the week.

The Princess May came in from the South, Tuesday, with river freight.

Mrs. Willoughby Clark of Ketchikan was in town visiting relatives, during the week.

The big, happy Harry's Raymond and Maione were "doing" Wrangell a part of the past week.

At the beginning of this week the cannery at this place had up 37,000 cases of salmon.

The last north trip of the Seattle was a fast one—three days only from here to Sitka and return.

Adj. Robt. Smith and wife are the proud parents of a twin boy and girl, July 28 being the birthday.

Prospectors are going out in every direction. They all buy their mining location notices at this office.

Looker, Richardson, Dunningberg & Co. are logging at Elephant's Nose, and are getting quite a raft of fine logs.

F. G. Strickland came in from the Olympic mines, the latter part of the week and spent several days in town.

The cannery launch has been given the name "Raven" bearing a new name-plate to that effect on her awning top.

Miss Eugene Terry of Ogden, Utah, has been a guest of Mrs. Kate Neilson since the Dolphin came from the north last week.

Al Osborne went over to his garden on the island during the week, bringing in some of the finest turnips ever seen in these parts.

Rev. Corser's new boat was launched from the Indian shop last Friday, and is now housed in the little shed built for her reception.

Merchant Donald Sinclair and family are enjoying a two-week's outing at St. John's Harbor, having gone out Friday in Ed. Lyons' gasoline launch.

Sergt. Thos. Williams, wife and little daughter, arrived from Sitka on the last Seattle, and have gone to keeping house in one of Card's houses in the western part of town. He takes the place in the cable office left vacant by Jimmy Ryan, who replaces him in the Sitka office.

The Catherine M. came over from Point Ellis, last Saturday, Superintendent McHugh being aboard. Mr. McHugh did not seem enthusiastic on the outlook for a good pack this season, saying that they have done very poorly so far—not enough to speak of.

Howard Hungerford and Charley Benjamin were out on the headwaters of Crittenden Creek, recently, returning last week. Their object was to discover something, and, not being successful, they left out again, Friday.

M. F. Inman has received a letter from Jack Collins, which states that he will cast his lot at Anacortes, Wash. Jack states that the town has a payroll of \$60,000 per month, which is assurance that he has landed in a good town.

Peter Peterson, chief engineer on the Catherine M., lost the third finger of the left hand by having it caught in the machinery, last Friday, at Point Ellis. He was brought to Wrangell for treatment.

It may be worth knowing that the peek-a-boo waist is rightly named, for doesn't the song go "Peek-a-boo, peek-a-boo, I see your hide in there," or something like that?

Wm. Zimmerman was the first to meet with an accident in the opening of the Glacier Basin property—arriving at town one day last week with a badly crushed finger.

We should not lose sight of the great importance of marking that dangerous rock near Point Shakeski. A few dollars spent in time may be the means of saving many.

John Hagstrom and Oscar Carlson got in from the narrows last week, and went at carpenter work the day after arrival—building an extension to J. G. Grant's coal shed.

Now that the floating dock is a sure go, let's take up for consideration the question of constructing a level walk to connect Front Street and Stikine Ave.

Matt Inman is building an addition to his house in the eastern portion of town.

J. C. Ensey's new home is almost completed, and presents a very good appearance.

Fred Stackpole's new power boat was launched last Saturday, sliding into the water at high tide. As she struck the salt chuck, Mrs. Kate Stackpole hit the boat a wallop with a bottle of "Dago red" and said "I christen thee Salmon!" The boat has been remodeled by the addition of a fan-tail stern, and is now twenty-eight feet long, over all. Her engine is four horses skookum. The cabin is now being put on, and as soon as it is completed, Fred will take his departure for the hatchery.

One very shameful fact is that the grave yard is in a deplorably dilapidated and untidy condition. Except for the buildings, a stranger passing would not think of a graveyard being there, the yard being grown up to weeds and wild shrubbery. There is no excuse for this. This writer has no loved one buried in the cemetery, but he will volunteer a day's work to help in placing the yard in a presentable condition.

After waiting for several days for the Al ki to arrive with powder, John Olsen and Jorgen Ronning left Monday morning for Groundhog Basin to continue the assessment work on the Johnson-Olsen claims. Ole Johnson, who is managing the City Store, will send the powder, on its arrival, to the head of the lake, and the boys will come down there from the basin and carry it up.

The professional card of Dr. S. C. Shurick appears elsewhere in this paper, he having come here to take up the practice left vacant by the removal of Dr. DeVighe. Dr. Shurick is a graduate of the Hahnemann Medical College in San Francisco, and comes here with high recommendations as a skillful physician and surgeon. We are pleased to welcome him among us.

Congressman Thomas Cate, who is making a tour of Alaska looking into the needs of the district he represents, was a Wrangell visitor Thursday last, and interviewed a number of our citizens. He is getting ready to do active work for Alaska at the next session of congress.

General A. W. Greeley and Col. Jones were passengers north on the City of Seattle, Friday. Col. Jones was stationed at Wrangell at one time, and was considerably surprised at the improvement made in the town.

M. C. Marsh, inspector of hatcheries, arrived in this place last Friday from Washington, D. C., and has been making his headquarters at the Wrangell Hotel, while he looked into the salmon business.

The Helen Payne was up from Lake Bay the fore part of the week. They have up over 7,000 cases of salmon down there—mostly reds.

Raspberries are ripening rapidly, and there is an abundant yield this year, the bushes in all parts of town being loaded to full capacity.

R. D. Pianceo, adjuster of claims for the Pacific Coast Steamship Co., was in town two or three days during the week, looking after business.

John Kolb came in last week to replenish his commissary department, and left out again for another prospecting trip up the back channel.

KEEP A SHARP LOOKOUT FOR FIRES!

The deer season opened this morning at daylight.

Commissioner Slane recorded four births, Monday.

Engineer Zachariah of the sawmill got the end of one of his fingers chewed off by the machinery, Monday, but did not quit his work only long enough to get the wounded member dressed.

Jimmy Ryan left Wrangell on the last north trip of the City of Seattle, for his new field of labor at the Sitka cable station. Ryan has been one of the operators at the Wrangell station ever since its establishment, and by his strict attention to business and his gentlemanly and accommodating ways, won for himself a large circle of friends, who regret his departure. SENTINEL, speaking for all, wishes Jimmy well wherever duty may call him.

Charley Nelson came in from the Basin mines, Tuesday evening. He says work is progressing satisfactorily, but that more men are needed.

S. C. SHURICK, M.D.
PHYSICIAN and SURGEON
Calls Attended Day or Night

Office in Rooms Vacated by Dr. DeVighe.
WRANGELL, ALASKA

The Wrangell Shingle Co. is roofing the mill with shingles of their own manufacture, and will use the old lumber roof for siding on the mill.



SUBSCRIBE, \$2

PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
COPYRIGHTS &c.
Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. HANDBOOK on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents. Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, \$3 a year, four months, \$1. Sold by all newspapers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

MINING LOCATION NOTICES
FOR SALE AT THE ALASKA SENTINEL OFFICE

SOME VERY GOOD
SKIN BEAUTIFIERS
and TAN ERADICATORS

Almarosa Cream and Almarosa Talcum Powder

These are two new preparations which have been giving excellent satisfaction in the east, and are used extensively. Buy them of

THE BAKER DRUG CO.
Wrangell, Alaska

The Hudson's Bay Co's. Steamer HAZELTON

Will leave Wrangell, Alaska, for Telegraph Creek, B. C., and way points along the Stikine River, on or about

MAY 20, 1907

offering finest accommodations for tourists and hunters.

For rates and other particulars, address

G. LOCKERBY, Purser,
J. P. BUCEY, Master. Wrangell, Alaska

Alaska Sentinel.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

WRANGLER.....ALASKA.

Letters that may hurt in later years are never burned or lost.

If you wish to use a higher priced medical term for "brain storm" call it psychokinesis.

Grover Cleveland is 70 years old. How these boys do grow up, as Henry G. Davis of West Virginia would say.

Yellow is a favorite color this year, and suicides who insist upon taking Paris green will not be considered at all fashionable.

That Philadelphia man who is accused of marrying 150 women must have been spending a tidy sum for marriage licenses and ministers' fees.

A Michigan mother broke her arm the other day while spanking her son. In her case it must have been true that it hurt her more than it did the boy.

Prof. Brander Matthews thinks Shakespeare is out of date. "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "East Lynne" continue, however, to go on in the even tenor of their ways.

Henry James insinuates that American women are poor talkers. The trouble with Henry is that he saw the ladies only when he was on the platform and they had paid for the privilege of listening.

Both houses of the Transvaal parliament have passed an ordinance providing for the exclusion of Japanese and other Asiatics who are emigrating to South Africa in large numbers. There are so many blacks there that the whites evidently regard one race problem at a time as quite enough.

Mr. DeGraw, the fourth assistant postmaster general, having examined the records of all the rural carriers in the country, awards the palm to a Maine woman, who has made her trips "in the face of rain and snowstorms which kept the entire community within doors."

Citizens of a New Hampshire town which is infested with moths have shown that they know what patriotism means and what the flag stands for. One article in the warrant for the town meeting called for an appropriation to exterminate the moths, another for money with which to buy a new flag. The first was accepted, the second rejected. The people agreed that the old flag could serve every purpose of a hard-working and able-bodied flag for at least one more year; but they knew that the moths would not wait.

America now leads the world in the manufacture, sale and use of automobiles. This is the declaration of a French expert who has been keeping a record of the automobile business. Five years ago the United States built only 814 automobiles of all classes, while at the same time France built 23,711 machines. Last year the production in the United States was 60,000, in France 55,000, in England 28,000, in Germany 22,000, in Italy 19,000 and Belgium 12,000. In nine years in the countries named there have been manufactured, sold and used 550,000 automobiles, representing more than \$1,000,000,000 of money.

New York City is making an experiment in the disposition of street refuse. Most of this is always paper, which is unsightly, and when loaded on the street-collecting carts, easily blows away to litter other streets. The garbage-gathering cans are moved about on a pair of wheels to which is attached an iron rack or frame for holding the can. The experiment consists in putting two sheet-iron cans together, one inverted above the other. The lower one contains a grate and perforations for draft; the upper one a door for the receipt of the refuse. A constant fire is maintained in this furnace, as it is wheeled about, and the refuse is consumed as it is thrown in. Besides insuring more thorough work, this plan enables a cleaner to cover a much larger territory, for he has to make no trips to the dump.

English grammar is a subject which teachers in common schools have always found difficult and for that reason it is neglected in a majority of the schools. The public school pupils of one generation are the teachers of the next and because their own education in English has been neglected they cannot teach the subject properly if they would. Poor instruction in grammar in common schools is followed by a scant attention to the subject in high school and college. Having received a poor start in common schools, students dislike the subject and avoid it if possible, with the acquiescence, too often, of college professors. What is needed is a revival of interest in the teaching of English grammar and composition from the common school up through the high school and college. Not only is a knowledge of rules essential but there is need of that frequent practice in writing through which alone can be acquired the power to write clearly and correctly.

Again a learned college professor has been warning young men against the "irreparable mistake" of falling in love and marrying before becoming established upon a solid footing in life. It

is not worth while to repeat his arguments. They are as old as the hills and as prosaic. If there is anybody in the world absolutely unfitted by temperament and training for sympathetic opinion on the question of love, it is the typical college professor, owl-eyed, stiff-jointed, bald-headed and emotionally dried up from poring over musty books. Flesh and blood feel that there is no time for falling in love like the first opportunity. If one's first love affair "takes" and lasts—good! If the first one fails, the sooner there is a second the better. There is no more inspiring spectacle than that of an old couple, with their children and grandchildren gathered about them, celebrating their golden wedding. Thus to face the sunset of life with serene face and heart full of the cultivated and garnered emotions of years one must begin loving early and keep it up. Discussion of love is tabooed by a good many well-meaning people. They think it a subject only for shallow "spoonies." And yet it is the subject that comes closest home to all of us, that we all think about a great deal at some period or other, and that we each have to settle. To love a worthy woman is a man's first duty. And he will be wise if he undertakes it early in life, when he is wide awake to woman's faults, when he has ceased to look upon woman as a divinity and begun to regard her as a loving and lovable human creature—a being neither too faultless nor too full of faults, but one whom it is his duty to love and cherish, to guide and chide. It is a man's first duty to himself, to a woman and to their posterity to love and be loved while yet both he and she may be molded to each other's ways and feel that whatever may be the achievements of their lives they are in common. A man's first business in life is to know that you have assured yourself happiness in a wife—that the firm friend, the sympathetic counselor is yours—that, like a second Anteus, you have secured one who in your struggle with the Hercules, this brawny world, will endow you with new strength every time you are thrown upon her bosom. For you may sport awhile with Fortune, and lose money and recover it again; you may coquet with Fame, make a place and lose it; you may play even with reputation, in spite of malicious and foolish tongues, and outlive the ashes of a mistake or a questionable name, but you never can trifle with Eros, King Love, eldest and most jealous of the gods, ready to wound even Aphrodite.

April Nineteenth.

It is an interesting coincidence that many events important in the history of the country have occurred on April 19th. On that day, in 1775, the first blood of the Revolution was shed at Lexington, Massachusetts—the first battle of the war for American independence.

Just eight years from the commencement of the war, or on April 19, 1783, cessation of hostilities was proclaimed in the American army.

John Jay was confirmed by the Senate at Philadelphia on April 19, 1784, as special envoy to England.

On April 19, 1847, during the war with Mexico, the American troops entered Jalapa.

On April 19, 1850, the famous Bulwer-Clayton treaty was signed, which provided that neither England nor the United States should obtain exclusive control over the Central America inter-oceanic canal, or erect any fortification in the canal zone.

On April 19, 1861, the first blood of another war was shed, when the Sixth Regiment of Massachusetts, while en route to Washington, was fired upon by a mob in Baltimore. On that same day the ports of the seceding States were proclaimed to be under blockade.

The battle of Coldwater, Tennessee, took place on April 19, 1863.

On April 19, 1865, the funeral services of Abraham Lincoln were held at Washington in the White House.

It was April 19, 1898, when Congress passed the joint resolutions demanding the evacuation of Cuba by Spain, and empowering the President to use the army, navy and militia for the enforcement of the resolutions.

April 19th could properly be set aside as a national holiday and rightly called "Patriots' day."

Of Old Icelandic Books.

The University of North Dakota has added to its Scandinavian library an almost priceless collection of ancient Icelandic literature. The books are written in good red blood, and, though over 800 years old, the letters still are clear and plain. They are not written in human blood but in ox blood, which was the only ink in the early times in Iceland. The books are bound in rough strips of beechwood, re-enforced with brass and copper clasps.

The paper is faded and brown, but the curious old Norse letters, carefully penned with a good gray goose quill, are still clear and distinct, although the bright crimson of the blood is somewhat dimmed. These volumes are on religious subjects and consist of psalms, Bible verses and spiritual teachings.

These curious old Icelandic books are part of a collection of over 1,800 volumes of Icelandic, Danish, Norwegian and Swedish literature, in large part donated by the Scandinavians of the State, although some of them were purchased in Norway and Sweden with money voted by the trustees of the university.

Except at Cornell there is not such another collection of books on this continent.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

Every man has society manners, and the other kind.

EDITORIALS

Opinions of Great Papers on Important Subjects.

TRAGIC TEASING.



YOUNG woman drowned herself near Wilmington, Del., the other day because she could not endure the playful taunts of her associates about a trivial personal matter. She had begged them to stop, but they persisted. She then threatened to end her life if the persecution continued, and still they teased her. Then she carried her threat into execution, and now the young people who engaged in their pastime of annoyance are overwhelmed with regret.

This tragedy carries an impressive lesson, applicable to great numbers of people who do not realize the sensitiveness of others. Of all subtle cruelties none is more abominable than the persistent reference to a subject that is painful to another. Yet this form of torment is indulged in constantly. Parents tease their children about things that may seem trifling to them, but are serious and important to the little folks. They cause great suffering of mind by thus incessantly "poking fun" at the youngsters whom they are supposed to cherish and guard from pain. The expression is often heard: "Oh, it is good for her. She is too sensitive. She will have to get used to being criticized and teased while she is young." Yet this very treatment is calculated to render the child more keenly susceptible to mental torture than before. It may not be doubted that many a child's nature is warped by injudicious jocularity on the part of its elders.—Washington Star.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.



ANY persons think of the New York Stock Exchange as a seat of commercial integrity, and have been encouraged in this view by magazine articles picturesque and expert in phrasing, but not so accurate as they ought to be.

When something unusual, like the recent decline of stocks, calls attention to "the market," we realize how little thought most of us give to it day by day. It seems remote from the interests of the man of small means. But the central stock-market is a solid and important institution, and the conditions which it indicates at the end of each day's trading are almost sure signs of the state of the country's production and commerce.

It is true that a great many of the transactions on the stock exchange are mere gambling, and represent nothing more than the turning of money from one man's pocket into another's; it is also true that even in legitimate trading there is a fever and hysteria which perverts not only commercial values, but life values.

Nevertheless, most of the chicane and madness of stock transactions flourishes not in the central market, nor in the offices of those who guide it, but in the suburbs of the business, in offices not related to the exchange or to any reputable banking house.

Real stock transactions bear a definite relation to the business of the country, and after due allowance is made for the artificial manipulations, so difficult to

practice on the market as a whole, we find the exchange a sound register of the state of the country. The same things that all human beings fear, crop failure, war, strikes, depress the market. That is why men were afraid, when the market "broke"; not so much because they care for the stocks, as that they feared the signs of the end of prosperity. Fortunately the market recovered, and there was no panic. But for a few days all intelligent persons watched the market with respect and attention.—Youth's Companion.

BOYS AND THE STREET.



THE Illinois Senate has passed a bill which will have the effect, if it becomes law, of requiring boys between 14 and 16 to be lawfully employed during school hours or to be in school. Some latitude will probably be allowed to the interpretation of the word "employed," so that it may cover useful work at home or under the direction of the boy's parents as well as work for hire. The intent is to keep off the streets the boys who are not in school.

The street is not the place for a boy under 16. Habits of idleness unfit the boy for serious work and give him a distaste for it. No phase of the criminal history of the city is more disquieting than the increase in the number of adolescent criminals during recent years. This increase is due, more than anything else, to the failure of parents to see to it that their boys are kept under discipline after they have reached the age of 14. The gang that meets near the corner saloon is not good company for the boy who expects to make a success of life.

Boys who will be men can be made or ruined by the habits into which they fall before the age of 16. Idleness during two of the most important of the formative years is likely to lead to incompetence and failure, if nothing more serious. It is better for a boy to enter upon life as fully equipped for the struggle as possible. To some boys two years more of school would be an invaluable help. To others an earlier start in business or a trade would be more important. But to no one in average health can two years of the lessons of the street be anything but hurtful.—Chicago Tribune.

PLAY A NECESSITY OF LIFE.



THE gospel of play will, we are confident, win for itself a hearing as the gospel of wholesome-ness and a fuller life. It will go far to create a better race of manly beings, a better social state and throw a new light on the pieties of grimness and "otherworldliness." What we have said has been applied mainly to city life, to the overpacked and unnatural crowd; but it is applicable in a modified form to country life. The people who live among the trees and brooks do get, in spite of themselves, a certain relaxation, yet they need what they do not get—the useless sport, the utter relief for a portion of each day from "trying to make ends meet."—New York Independent.

A GLIMPSE OF SHERMAN.

It is not always the great things men do that keep their memory alive. Frequently it is some small act of kindness, some pleasant speech or kindly courtesy, which remains in the minds of those who knew them. So in Illinois there is a young man who thinks of General Sherman not as "Old Tecumseh," the soldier, victor in strenuous campaigns, but as a kindly, rough-bearded old gentleman, who carried him over miles of road on his lap in order that at the end he might really see his boyish hero, the soldier.

It was in the early eighties. The county in which the boy lived was to dedicate a soldiers' monument on Memorial day. General Sherman and Governor Oglesby were to be the two speakers of the occasion.

From where the boy lived it was six miles to the county seat. He had to walk the distance. But worst of all misfortunes, it rained all the day before, when he should have been working in the garden, and so on Memorial day the boy had to get down on hands and knees and pull weeds under a broiling sun, across row after row of young vegetables, so that he did not get away from home until 1 o'clock.

Only an hour, and six miles to go! He knew it was useless. It would take him two hours, and when he got there he would find everything over and the general gone—and there was no use in anything, anyway. Tears rolled down his cheeks now and then, and he felt like a much abused boy.

Every little while a buggy or carriage passed him going in his direction, but all of them were full, and there was no one to give him a lift. But at last, when he was certain that he could never get there, a buggy which came up from behind did not pass, but stopped beside him.

"Hello, bub!" said a kindly voice, "Going far?"

The boy looked up through misty eyes. Two gray and quizzical old faces peered at him out of a muddy buggy. Two pleasant old gentlemen were on the seat.

"Y-y-yes, sir—I'm trying to," said the boy.

"Climb in, then," said the man nearest him, and as the boy, not believing his ears, put a foot on the step, the man reached out and lifted him in, and seated him on his lap.

"Where you going?" he asked.

"I was a-going to the monument," said the boy, "but I didn't think I would get there. Do you suppose I will? In time to see General Sherman?"

The old man who was driving chuck-

led to the horse, and the other, stroking his beard, said:

"Why—yes, I guess you will. Yes, I reckon he'll get there. Eh, Dick?"

"Why—why, yes, I reckon so," said the other. For some reason they both chuckled.

"Want to see the general, eh?" said the old man who held him. "Don't care about the governor, eh?"

"No, sir, not so much," said the boy, truthfully. "You see, he lives right here in this state, and he didn't march through Georgia, or have songs about him, or anything."

"Why, no, so he didn't! Did he, Dick?" asked the boy's old gentleman again. This seemed to amuse them very much. They chuckled about it a while, and then the old gentleman who held the boy began to tell him stories about the campaigns General Sherman had fought in, and about soldier life, stories some of which were in the history book; but most of them were new to the boy. Then the other man told some stories—about Mr. Lincoln.

"Did you know him?" demanded the boy; and to his delight they both did, and told more stories about him.

Six miles was a long way to walk, but it was a short way to ride, and it seemed as if they had hardly started when the boy heard a tremendous shouting and cheering, and there was the crowd, all lined up along the road, cheering.

Cheering whom? He felt a motion back of him, and turned, and saw his old gentleman take off his hat and smile and bow; and the other old gentleman did the same.

They drove up to the square and set him down, and every one stared at him, and then he saw them mount the platform with the committee.

He had, indeed, arrived in time to "see the general," for it was General Sherman and Governor Oglesby who had brought him.

MOST EXPENSIVE OF HATS.

Sombrero Presented to Grant and One Owned in Pittsburg.

The most expensive hat in the world is a Mexican sombrero on exhibition in the national museum, Washington. It cost \$1,500 in gold and was presented to Gen. Grant while in Mexico in 1882.

Samuel Sherard of Pittsburg, Pa., probably has the costliest hat owned by any private individual. It cost \$1,100 and is made of spun glass. It was made by an old Asiatic at Pittsburg. He invented a process for spinning and weaving glass, and the hat has considerable elasticity, being as hard to break as an ordinary Panama.

Mr. Sherard has owned this unique headpiece for ten years and occasionally wears it because in a good-natured

moment he promised the inventor to do so.

While William H. Seward was Secretary of State in Lincoln's cabinet some of his South American admirers sent him a Panama hat which cost \$1,000. It was exhibited in a New York show window for a year or more.

Panama hats used to be frequently sold as high as \$500 apiece, one New York merchant selling three hats at that price in a single day in the summer of 1897, but they are no longer on the market.

Panama hats are not made in Panama, but this name was given them because that city was formerly the greatest market for these goods.

The finest hats come from Payta and Guayaquil, Peru, and are made of the fiber of the pita or pineapple plant. This fiber is soft and pliable as silk, and some of the hats are made so fine that they can be folded up and put in the vest pocket.

NO SUCH RECORD OF TALK.

Fifty-ninth Congress the Most Talkative in the Country's History.

Completed records made by clerks of the Senate and House show that the last Congress—the Fifty-ninth—did more talking than any other in the history of the country. Their researches go back fourteen years, or to the Fifty-second Congress. The latter Congress filled 2,020 pages of the Congressional Record with its talk, as against 4,810 for the Fifty-ninth.

In the Fifty-second Congress 10,323 bills were introduced, but the Fifty-ninth set a new figure with 25,897. The Fifty-second Congress was in session 340 legislative days and passed 898 public and 324 private bills. The Fifty-ninth was in session 227 legislative days and passed 692 public and 6,248 private acts. Most of the measures known as private acts are for the correction of military records or the grant of pensions.

No Congress ever passed the number of bills that were made into law as the Fifty-ninth. It appears that such a thing as a dishonorable discharge from the army or navy, uncorrected by legislative act, will soon be a positive curiosity. Congress is not only generous to the nation's fighting men in the matter of pensions, but it is also charitable in the matter of expunging from the records anything set down against their conduct.

A Sole Theory.

"A shoemaker is the most paradoxical of human beings."

"Why so?"

"Because his first word is his last."—Baltimore American.



Possibilities of Bee-Keeping.

Fifty years have witnessed wonderful changes in most industries, but none greater than have been made in modern bee culture. In our grandfathers' days bees were kept in straw "skeps," log "gums," and box hives. After toiling through the long summer to lay up a store of sweets, the cold days of autumn saw the bees consigned to the sulphur pit, while their combs of honey were mashed up and hung in a muslin bag before the fire to drip. "Strained" honey was the result—and sometimes there was a decided flavor of bee-bread and brimstone.

The interior of a beehive was a sealed book until 1852, when the genius of Langstroth, by the invention of the movable comb-hive, broke the seal and allowed man to scan the wonderful pages. This was the first, the revolutionary step of modern bee-culture—the foundation of all subsequent improvements.

To-day bee culture is almost an exact science. There is money in the business and the question is often asked: "What are the profits of beekeeping?" They vary from less than nothing (when the bees must be fed, because the weather is such that no crop has been gathered) to amounts that are fabulous. One colony, and its increase, in Texas, stored 1,000 pounds of horse-

Fertilizing for Fruit.
The growing of fruit demands labor at the proper time, and considerable work is done before spring opens. Where growers have combined to keep insects and parasites in check the result has been beneficial. If the labor and cost of fertilizers must be considered it is safe to assert that fruit-growers derive larger profits from raspberries and blackberries than many of them deserve, as it is only when picking and harvesting the crop that the real labor is performed. After such crops are harvested some fields receive but little care and cultivation, and it is seldom that manures or fertilizers are applied, though the strawberry is treated differently. Enterprising fruit growers maintain that it pays to give blackberry and raspberry cane good cultivation, and to apply fertilizers liberally, as the increased crop of berries and vigorous vines more than pay the expense. During periods of drought the grassy rows of canes must compete for moisture with intruders, and it often happens that a dry period sets in just at the time the berries are ripening, and when moisture is greatly needed. When the soil is clear of grass and weeds, and the surface of the ground loose, the loss from lack of moisture is greatly reduced.

Poultry in Pennsylvania.

On the basis of personal experience the author of a Pennsylvania bulletin discusses the feeding and care of poultry, artificial incubation, the raising of ducks, turkeys and geese on the farm, poultry diseases, and related questions.

A combination of fruit growing and poultry raising is especially recommended. "Locate your poultry-houses if possible so that the runs will be in an orchard. The fowls will destroy thousands of harmful insects, thus



Italian Queen Bee. Italian Drone. Stingless Worker. — Italian Worker.

mint honey in one season. But this is decidedly exceptional. Fifty pounds of comb honey or 100 of extracted would be considered a good average yield. The latter sells, at wholesale, from 4 to 7 cents a pound, and retails at about 10 to 13 cents a pound, and wholesales from 10 to 13 cents a pound, and retails at about 16 cents a pound.

But apiculture does not live to itself alone. It has been proved, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that many crops of fruits, vegetables and grain are greatly improved, both in quantity and quality, by the agency of the bees in bringing about perfect fertilization of the blossoms. Some flowers remain absolutely sterile unless pollen is conveyed to them by some mechanical means from some other blossoms. In the sweet springtime when the wide-spreading branches of the apple trees are almost hidden by masses of pink and white promises of future fruitfulness, many of us do not realize that all of this beauty, this sweet perfume, the tiny drops of nectar nestling among the petals, are a part of nature's plan for securing the attendance of those marriage-priests—the bees.—Indianapolis News.

The Tobacco Crop.

That the United States has become the largest producer of tobacco in the world is shown by an official bulletin containing an estimate of the extent and value of the crop raised last year. In all about 796,000 acres of tobacco were grown, producing an average yield of 857.2 pounds to the acre, or a total of 682,428,530 pounds. The average value of the crop was 10 cents per pound, or a total of about \$68,232,647. While it is almost impossible to comprehend the magnitude of the value of the manufactured products of tobacco, a glance at the total figures may convey some idea of the development of this great and distinctive American industry.

In 1900 the total value of the manufactured products of tobacco was \$283,076,546. In the manufacture 142,177 people were employed, who earned a total wage of \$49,852,454.

Russian Farmers Coming.

A crowd of Russian farmers, the first of this class of immigrants to arrive at Philadelphia in any considerable numbers, reached there recently on the American liner Friesland, from Liverpool. There were many who had fought for their country against Japan and who still wore the military uniforms in which they had been discharged.

There were in all 850 of these much-sought-after farmhands, nearly all of whom are members of the Greek orthodox church. Most of the immigrants left last night for Illinois, Minnesota, Nebraska and the Dakotas. Though illiterate, they are industrious and thrifty. The leader of the party stated that, owing to the political and economic crisis, 800,000 farmhands will leave Russia this year for the United States, coming principally from the Dnieper and Don districts, the richest farming districts of the country.

Weeds in Pasture.

Weeds in the pastures should not be allowed. Cattle consume certain kinds when the young plants are appearing, and assist in destroying them, but other kinds will be rejected and go to seed. Sheep destroy many weeds, but where weeds are uneaten by animals they should be removed by hand.

greatly benefiting the trees and increasing the prospects for fruit, and the fowls will gain great comfort and benefit by the protecting shade of the trees. Plum trees and cherry trees are especially benefited by the presence of the fowls about their roots. Peach trees will grow most rapidly and soonest give an abundant shade."

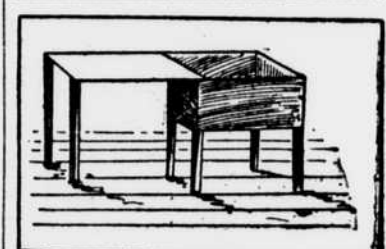
When to Haul Manure.

Several of the State experiment stations have shown by their tests loss of fertility in barn and stable manure by the old methods of handling it, which suggest the importance of daily or weekly hauling and spreading on the fields. The latest experiments made by the Ohio station prove that when manure was thrown into the open barnyard and permitted to lie there for five months before being hauled to the field it had a value of \$2.40 per ton. When drawn directly to the field as fast as it was made the value was \$3.25 per ton. When the manure was sprinkled with ground phosphate rock as fast as it was made in the stable, thus preventing some loss of ammonia, the value was \$5.18 per ton.

The claim is made that at least one-third of the value of the manure is lost as it is usually put on the land with a fork and that ten loads put on with a manure spreader go as far and do as much good as fifteen loads put on in the old-fashioned, careless way.

Wash Tank and Table.

A vegetable gardener who prepares a good many vegetables for market by first washing and then drying has



VEGETABLE WASHER.

devised the plan illustrated for removing the soil and then draining. The tank is little more than a water-tight box with a plug in the bottom for drainage. The shelf is attached to the box with a hinge, likewise the legs, so that folding in smaller space is possible.—Prairie Farmer.

To Root Shipworms.

Authorities say in order to comply with the pure drug and food law, roots can be bought, sold or handled only when the package in which they are placed is branded with its exact contents; in other words, contents of the package must be strictly what is named by the brand. Roots of all kinds (excepting ginseng, perhaps) must be cleaned and washed of all dirt before drying, and all tops, stems, etc., removed.

Fallow Crops.

Fallow crops do not pay. Naked soils are more exhausting of the nitrogen of the soil than a summer crop. A crop of ragweed on one respect, but it protects the soil from the heating rays of the sun in summer, at a time when the process of nitrification is at the greatest activity. A green crop, to be plowed under, is an excellent protection to the soil at all times.

A Hair Dressing

Nearly every one likes a fine hair dressing. Something to make the hair more manageable; to keep it from being too rough, or from splitting at the ends. Something, too, that will feed the hair at the same time, a regular hair-food. Well-fed hair will be strong, and will remain where it belongs—on the head, not on the comb!

The best kind of a testimonial—
"Sold for over sixty years."

Made by J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
SARSAPARILLA PILLS
CHERRY PECTORAL.

CLASSIFIED ADS

NOTICE—The following announcements are from leading business men and firms, and are well worth your careful reading. The list may contain just the proposition you are looking for.

REAL ESTATE

EAST GREENACRES.
The only tracts on the market where you can contract to sell your crop. Ten tracts a day. Abundance of water. Price \$150.00 per acre—easy payments—come in or write for particulars.
BEECHER & THOMPSON.
Spokane, Wash. 110 Stevens.

GOLDEN WEST

COFFEE
TEA SPICES
BAKING POWDER
EXTRACTS
JUST RIGHT
CLOSET & DRESSERS
PORTLAND, ORE.

Tickets to Europe

On All Lines Lowest Rates
For Rates and Information, call or write
a postal will do—for our latest folder C

Chilberg Agency

Basement Mutual Life Bldg., SEATTLE

ASH-HASSLOCHER CO.

316-317-318 Bailey Bldg.
SEATTLE.

Cookery Caution.
The modern cookbook, if of reliable authorship, can be depended upon implicitly so far as its recipes are concerned. But the time prescribed for the cooking of meats and vegetables is, almost invariably, too short. Inexperienced housewives with family baking and brewing on their hands will do well to make a generous allowance for this danger. Onions and beans among the vegetables, and veal, especially among the meats, need thorough cooking. Roasted poultry, too, is often served underdone.

Every time anybody says anything in the dums that the other members don't like the angry ones get up and walk out. After all, it is a good deal like children playing at housekeeping.

Don't Push

The horse can draw the load without help, if you reduce friction to almost nothing by applying

Mica Axle Grease

to the wheels. No other lubricant ever made wears so long and saves so much horse power. Next time try Mica Axle Grease. Standard Oil Co. Incorporated.

Old Favorites

Bonnie Banks o' Loch Lomond.
By yon bonnie banks and yon bonnie braes,
Where the sun shines sweet on Loch Lomond,
Where I and my true love spent many happy days,
On the bonnie, bonnie banks o' Loch Lomond.

Chorus:
O, ye'll tak' the high road, and I'll tak' the low road,
And I'll be in Scotland before ye;
But I and my true love will never meet again,
On the bonnie, bonnie banks o' Loch Lomond.

'Twas there that we parted in yonder shady glen,
On the steep, steep side o' Ben Lomond,
Where in the purple hue, the Highland Hills we view,
An' the moon comin' out o' the gloamin'.

The wee birdies sing, and the wild flowers spring,
An' in sunshine the waters are sleepin';
But the broken heart kens no second spring again,
Tho' the weefu' may cease frae their greetin'.

—Unknown.

Beware.
I know a maiden fair to see,
Take care!
She can both false and friendly be,
Beware! beware!
Trust her not, she is fooling thee!

She has two eyes, so soft and brown,
Take care!
She gives a side glance and looks down,
Beware! beware!
Trust her not, she is fooling thee!

And she has a hair of golden hue,
Take care!
And what she says it is not true,
Beware! beware!
Trust her not, she is fooling thee!

She has a bosom as white as snow,
Take care!
She knows how much it is best to show,
Beware! beware!
Trust her not, she is fooling thee!

She gives thee a garland woven fair,
Take care!
It is a fool's cap for thee to wear,
Beware! beware!
Trust her not, she is fooling thee!

—Longfellow.

WIVES WHO ARE ATHLETIC.

Attributes that Enhance Their Influence with Their Husbands.
American women have always had the reputation of excelling in devotion as mothers, while English women have been considered the more devoted wives, says the North American Review. It may be owing to the better conditions of organized and trained domestic service in England, and to the possibility of leaving children safely in the keeping of nurses and governesses, that English women have thrown themselves so much more unreservedly into the interests, business and amusements of their husbands. In England, the husband and wife usually take their holiday trips together; in America, the mother and children make their holidays together, and the father, when he takes one, usually takes it alone or with other men.

The recent development of athletics for women in this country is transforming women's lives in many ways, and in nothing more beneficially than in making them more capable of being companions for their husbands. They are gaining in strength, in hardihood, in cheerfulness and breadth of interest by their concern for sport. A wife who can ride to hounds, tramp across country, golf, play tennis and sail a boat combines the attractions of comrade, friend and wife, and triples her power. To add to a capacity for outdoor life an intelligent interest in politics and municipal government, a habit of culling the world politics from the daily newspapers, and a well-bred abstention from domestic themes of conversation would doubtless make the American woman the most desirable wife in the world, and perhaps the nursery would find her just as delightful and as influential a power if she came to it from time to time fresh from a larger world, instead of limiting her vision to its four walls.

There is a great deal in teaching a child to look upon its mother's presence as a gracious condescension and more in making a man feel that his wife is his most congenial friend.

Accommodation.
"I was asked to find out when you would pay this little account," said the collector pleasantly.
"Really," answered the debtor, "I am unable to enlighten you. However, there is a soothsayer in the next block who throws a fit and reveals the future at 50 cents a throw."
"I've no money to waste," growled the collector.
"Just add the 50 cents to my account," continued the other, "for I have curiosity on the point myself."—Philadelphia Ledger.

If a red-headed girl is quite satisfactory in every other way, there are a number of choice hues that can be ascribed to her hair that sound better than "red."

Although a woman knows she is not an angel, she never fully forgives her husband for not being a hero.

Topics & Times

The French government sells nearly \$7,000,000 worth of matches yearly, leaving a profit of over \$5,000,000.

In London's new Criminal Court on the Old Bailey site, prisoners climb up white marble stairs to reach the dock.

New York City has acquired the reputation of having the most discourteous railway employees of all cities in the world.

In the last six months there has been a large increase in the number and size of robberies in the New York hotels, and the proprietors are using every possible means to prevent their publicity.

There is a large army of push-cart peddlers who do business in New York City. One day recently 4,270 of them were counted on Manhattan Island between the City Hall and 14th street, east of Mulberry street.

Girls and men are still kept carefully apart in Argentina, and a man does not introduce even his most intimate friend to his sisters. Marriages of girls of twelve to fourteen to boys or sixteen or eighteen are common.

Pierre Thierry has entered an action against ex-Empress Eugenie, claiming \$920,000. Thierry's uncle Napoleon received \$900,000 in 1855. Napoleon renewed the note in 1870. It was lost at the time of the Franco-Prussian war, but was found recently.

Mme. Rodiere, the oldest woman in France, has died at Neuilly at the age of 106. She came to Paris when quite a child and never left it afterward. She remained in full possession of her faculties to the very last, and until recently was in the habit of taking a daily walk.

Latest of vast fortunes sought by seekers of lost treasure is the Transvaal war chest containing \$5,000,000. The chest was taken from hiding at Delagoa bay in 1898 and shipped on the Dorothea, which vessel was lost on a reef in the Indian ocean. Now the steamship Alfred Nobel has been specially fitted up by a syndicate for the work of recovering this treasure.

Consul general Alfred L. M. Gottschalk, of the City of Mexico, reports: "According to the best private authority a conservative estimate of the American capital brought into Mexico since 1902 and invested in mining and smelting ventures amounts to about \$125,000,000 gold. The figure may materially increase the general estimates of American investment in Mexico, which I estimated some little time ago at \$750,000,000 gold value."

When Mr. John Burns entered the Cabinet there were rumors that he would refuse to don the cocked hat and epaulets of official uniform. The King asked him about it. "Not true," replied Mr. Burns; "and, besides, I have already worn your majesty's uniform." The King naturally asked when that was. "When I was in Pentonville," answered Mr. Burns, alluding, of course, to his three months' sentence after the Trafalgar square riots.—Tit-Bits.

Sir Joseph Wilson Swan, the well-known English inventor, has a home in Holland Park, near London, that resembles a strange storehouse of electrical appliances. He recently was presented at court in recognition of the part he took in the development of the incandescent electric lamp. During his early years he was associated with a firm of chemists in Newcastle. Sir Joseph had prided himself on the fact that all his inventions have been of practical things.

The fire-damp detector of M. Hardy, a Frenchman, is an ingenious application of the microphone. Two pipes of equal pitch—one in the mine and the other above ground—are sounded simultaneously, and the sound waves impinge on microphones connected in series with a telephone. If both pipes are in pure air a clear note is heard in the telephone. If the pipes are in air of different density beats are heard and these give warning of the presence of fire damp in the mine.

Although a millionaire, Edwin U. Curtis has taken the position of United States sub-treasurer at Boston. Early in life he took a fancy to politics, and having plenty of money he gratified his desire. He was elected mayor of Boston. Twice afterward he was nominated, but each time defeated. He does not care for private business, and would prefer to be in public service. His salary of \$5,000 a year in his new position would be only a small part of the profits he would find in a mercantile pursuit.

Photographing wild animals as they roam in their native haunts is a feat of Ernest Harold Baynes, the naturalist and writer, who lives at Meriden, N. H. Mr. Baynes gets acquainted with his subjects by means of bribes of food and sweets. He builds a shack in the woods and surrounds the place with his offers of hospitality. After a few days the animals and birds become so tame that he can secure splendid photographs. His collection of their photographs probably is the best in America. He always works alone.

HOW WOLVES CATCH DEER.
Form Circle from Which There Seems to Be No Escape.
Probably of all animals there is none which has more exciting experiences than a timber wolf. The wolf of fiction is a gaunt, hungry, evil-looking animal. The wolf of Itasca County is

slim and fat and about eighty pounds for females up to 140 for males. He never chases rabbits, but is willing to finish the remains of an owl's supper. But if some one has put a rabbit down doped with poison he generally polishes that morsel off.

They hunt deer by preconcerted plan. The pack station themselves down wind. Then one makes a circle and comes wind rights on the deer, who may be lying down or feeding, and of course makes a dash, never realizing that there is a circle of death-dealing enemies before him.

When the deer is coming in full jump the wolf makes a short spring of six or eight feet, but the next is from twenty to thirty feet, and before the deer realizes danger his end is certain.

But if he chances to get off his doom is sealed, and within three to seven miles he is run-down or corralled. They seem to get so nervous and excited and to know that there is no escape and turn to bay and that ends it.

David Ross, Jr., of this place corralled a large wolf lately which had the misfortune at some period of his life to get badly burned, having his feet burned to the bones.

The right front foot had the foot and nail pads burned to the bones and two nails gone; the left two outside nails and foot pads were gone; from the right hind foot four nails were gone; on the left hind foot two toes were left. His teeth were worn to small stumps with old age, but he was in fine fur and very fat.

As there have been no forest fires in the northern counties that could corral wolves for the last thirty years there is no doubt this patriarch was in the Hinchey fire, where so many wolves were seen limping around after the blaze, and in the course of time put 150 miles between the scene of that disaster and his late hunting ground.—Duluth Herald.

SOME REMARKABLE HORSES.

Wonderful Stories About the Steeds of Famous Men.

In his letters to Lord Granville, published by the Royal Philosophical Society, who was also greatly interested in natural history, Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian Institution in America, relates how the horse of Alexander the Great, Bucephalus, would at night, on hearing a blast of the trumpet from the soldiers on guard showing the approach of the enemy, run at great speed to his master's tent and with his teeth grab the sleeping monarch and shake him until he sprang into the saddle and galloped toward the enemy.

Also that the great Caliph Haroun-el-Raschid in the eighth century in marching toward the forces of Queen Irene of Constantinople constantly had a number of trained Arabian horses (direct descendants of the famous horses owned by Ishmael 4,000 years ago) thrown forward as scouts, who from time to time returned to camp and by a peculiar whinny and neigh reported the proximity of the enemy.

Again he relates the experiences of the Portuguese explorer Albuquerque, who lived for many years in the sixteenth century on the island of St. Helena, where he and the natives taught the herds of wild horses there to not only dig potatoes but to husk corn, and these horses descended from a herd brought there from Cappadocia in the second century, as related by the Greek historian Philostratus.

But, to come down to the present day, it is related by a retired New England clergyman, whose sands of life had nearly run out, that one day on leading his horse down through a lane to a brook for a drink the animal suddenly halted and, turning its head round, grabbed up with its teeth one of its hind shoes which had just dropped off, and, holding it in its mouth with the nails dangling, it backed up against a stone wall and clapped it on to its hoof and with a few violent kicks nailed it on again.—London Tit-Bits.

Was Mamma's Darling Boy.
A certain fond mother was horrified not long ago when a parrot—fully guaranteed by the dealer from whom it was purchased to be free of any knowledge—began to swear vigorously in the presence of several callers and her young son.

The bird's vocabulary increased to a remarkable extent, both in amount and force, within the next week or so, and the lady had come to the conclusion that for the sake of her son's morals she must get rid of it, although it afforded the entire household no little amusement in its more polite moments, when one day she quietly entered the room where the cage hung. Perched upon a chair was Johnny and there was being executed an astonishing bout of profanity.

"Oh, Johnny, are you teaching Poll to swear?" the mother gasped.

For an instant only Johnny was panic-stricken and then assumed an expression of saintly patience.

"No, no, mother," he asserted in a hurt tone. "I was just tell it all the awful things it mustn't say."

"Mamma's darling boy!" she exclaimed, and gathered him into her arms.

Girl Friends.
Well—Did you tell her I couldn't come? Belle—Yes, and she seemed surprised. Nell—But didn't you explain to her that I've got the chicken pox? Belle—Yes; that's what surprised her. She said you were no chicken.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Vanity of woman looks like a plugged nickel when compared with the conceit of a man.

GUESS MADE HIM A PROPHET.

Ponca Indians Believe that White Deer Is a Seer.

White Deer, a member of the Ponca tribe of Indians, owes his present standing in the tribe to the fact that he once made a guess which turned out to be correct and of which he took advantage to play upon the superstitions of his tribesmen, says the Kansas City Star. He is now one of the head men of the tribe, not so much in the tribal councils as in the religious ceremonies. He is regarded by almost every member of the tribe as being in close touch with the deity, and his advice is much sought by the superstitious ones, and every Indian is superstitious to a certain degree.

Some years ago, before the government authorities put the ban on ghost dances for his tribe, White Deer was one of the leading dancers. He was big and strong, and when the popularity of an Indian depended upon his ability to endure much torture and to dance for a long time he stood in the front rank.

Soon after the Poncas were moved from the north to Oklahoma, where their reservation is now located, the tribe was holding a ghost dance, and as usual White Deer was prominent among the young bucks who were doing the feature part of the dancing. After many of his fellows had fallen from exhaustion he danced on until he alone was left. Soon he, completely worn out, fell to the ground unconscious. He lay in a stupor for hours.

After being unconscious for nearly all of one day he suddenly awakened. Without noticing any of the members of the tribe except one, a squaw, he called her to him and told her that her son wanted her to come to him. The woman's son, a boy of 8, had died four years before that time. White Deer related how he had seen the boy and how the boy had called for his mother and wanted her to come to him.

White Deer ended with the prophecy that she soon would go. Four days later the woman died. The agency doctor diagnosed her case and attributed her death to fright. The Indians believed then, and do yet, that her death was simply the fulfillment of White Deer's prophecy and that no power on earth could have saved her. The woman died in intense agony and when she realized that death was near she expressed great terror.

Since that time White Deer has been the prophet of the tribe. He frequently goes into trances and remains unconscious for hours. When he regains consciousness he always has some sort of a prophecy concerning the welfare of the tribe. The most of the members of the tribe believe in him implicitly and would not entertain a thought of doing anything against which he has given his advice.

RAINY SEASON IN PANAMA.

Fifteen Feet of Water Falls There During the Year.

When it is realized that fifteen feet of water falls in one season, it can be understood that there is certainly a rainy season in Panama, where the fall is not measured by inches, but by feet, says Joe Mitchell Chapple in the National Magazine. One solid foot of rainfall is a good deal, but fifteen feet is almost unimaginable. This is the season when mud and rain coats form the topic of conversation, but I was told that the showers come regularly and occur in the afternoon.

In a few hours were were steaming into Kingston harbor, late at night, and, although we had been absent but ten days, it was wonderful to see the progress that had been made in rebuilding the city and arranging quarters for the people. We passed on to disembark our crew of stevedores at Fortune Island. It was amusing to watch them get off and see the boats bobbing up and down laden with human beings, bags, trunks, chairs and other household effects. It looked as though they had visited the market place of Colon and partaken of the spirit of prosperity which pervades the isthmus, for, after all, "good times" means nothing more than the free circulation of money, the coin of the realm which Uncle Sam is dispensing freely in return for work on that slender strip of land known as the canal zone. It requires no special gift of prophecy to see that where Spanish conquests were achieved with saber and cutlass, bedecked with costly hilts of gold and silver, inwrought with precious stones, the military policy is giving way to commerce, the prevailing force of the world to-day, that will eventually render to every man a fair wage for a day's work—whether with brain or hand, which brings with it health and happiness, whether one lives in America or in the tropics or in any land.

Her Probable Fate.
Mrs. Housely—Now, my daughter, you are equipped for the summer. Beware of the young men.
Miss Housely (coyly)—Ah, yes; I'll try to. I suppose it will be my fate to get mashed on some old bald head.—Judge.

A Harvard professor is at work on a new play to be entitled "When Words Fall." The climax will probably be a baseball scene, in which the rooters begin to throw things at the umpire.

OLD SORES

FED AND KEPT OPEN BY IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD

Whenever a sore refuses to heal it is because the blood is not pure and healthy, as it should be, but is infected with poisonous germs or some old blood taint which has corrupted and polluted the circulation. Those most usually afflicted with old sores are persons who have reached or passed middle life. The vitality of the blood and strength of the system have naturally begun to decline, and the poisonous germs which have accumulated because of a sluggish and inactive condition of the system, or some hereditary taint which has hitherto been held in check, now force an outlet on the face, arms, legs or other part of the body. The place grows red and angry, festers and oozes and the surrounding tissue until it becomes a chronic and stubborn ulcer. Nothing is more trying and disagreeable than a stubborn, non-healing sore. The very fact that it resists ordinary remedies and treatments is good reason for suspicion; the same germ-producing cancerous ulcers is back of every old sore, and especially is this true if the trouble is an inherited one. Washes, salves, nor indeed anything else, applied directly to the sore, can do any permanent good; neither will removing the sore with caustic plasters or the surgeon's knife make a lasting cure. If every particle of the diseased flesh were taken away another sore would come, because the trouble is in the blood, and the blood CANNOT BE CUT AWAY.

The cure must come by thorough cleansing of the blood. In S. S. S. will be found a remedy for sores and ulcers of every kind. It is an unequalled blood purifier—one that goes directly into the circulation and promptly cleanses it of all poisons and taints. It gets down to the very bottom of the trouble and forces out every trace of impurity and makes a complete and lasting cure. S. S. S. changes the quality of the blood so that instead of feeding the diseased parts with impurities, it nourishes the irritated, inflamed flesh with healthy blood. Then the sore begins to heal, new flesh is formed, all pain and inflammation leaves, the place scars over, and when S. S. S. has purified the blood the sore is permanently cured. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores. Write for our special book on sores and ulcers and any other medical advice you desire. We make no charge for the book or advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

S.S.S.

PURELY VEGETABLE

Then the sore begins to heal, new flesh is formed, all pain and inflammation leaves, the place scars over, and when S. S. S. has purified the blood the sore is permanently cured. S. S. S. is for sale at all first class drug stores. Write for our special book on sores and ulcers and any other medical advice you desire. We make no charge for the book or advice.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

THE H. F. NORTON CO.

HIDES, LEATHER and SHOE FINDINGS

Promot Cash Returns for Consignments of Hides, Pelts, Wool and Furs at Full Market Value. Write for price list and shipping tags to Department B. 206 Third Avenue South SEATTLE, WASH.

O. Granrud, Pres. W. H. Pringle, Cash.

WE PAY 4%

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

FARMERS

You want to get as much out of your fruit, vegetables and eggs at highest rates. We want the best. Strawberries and cherries particularly. Free stencil.

A. D. BLOWERS & CO., Seattle
Established 12 Years

FOR SALE

Safes, fire and burglar proof, new and second hand safes. Cheap for cash or monthly payments. Address for all particulars to Box 27, Seattle.

Keeping Chameleons Alive.
Chameleons can be kept alive for years by making a frame to fit over a plant in a flowerpot and covering it with mosquito netting, which must be long enough to tie with a string about the pot. Keep the pot in the sunniest window and water the plant every day through the netting. You will be surprised to see how eagerly the little creatures will drink the running water after they get over their fear. Set a wire fly trap for flies, which you can liberate under the netting. The chameleons will not be backward about helping themselves.

A Leftover of Veal and Ham.
Chop one and a half pounds of cooked veal with one-half pound of cooked ham, also chopped in small pieces. Make two cupsful of cream sauce with milk, butter and flour and boil it with one teaspoonful of lemon juice and salt and pepper. Remove to one side of the stove and add the beaten yolks of two eggs and one teaspoonful of milk and stir while it cooks slowly for a few minutes. Serve on a hot dish surrounded by slices of hard-boiled eggs.

Mothers will find Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup the best remedy to use for their children during the teething period.

If there is such a thing as a personal devil the Bible trust must be affording him a good deal of amusement.

FITS St. Vitus' Dance and all Nervous Diseases permanently cured by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. Send for FREE trial bottle and treatise. Dr. R. H. Kline, J. E. Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Corn Bread.
Sift one cup of flour, two cups of corn meal, one-half level teaspoon of salt, four level teaspoons of baking powder and a rounding tablespoon of sugar. Add the beaten yolks of two eggs and one cup of milk, one tablespoon of melted butter, and, last, the whites of two eggs beaten stiff.

Montreal man has been caught stealing a small flight of stairs. In other words, he took steps to get arrested.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES

Putnam's Dyes are the best in the world. They are guaranteed to give the most brilliant and lasting colors. Write for free booklet how to dye. Putnam's Dyes are sold by all first class druggists and grocers.

JILLY'S BEST LICE KILLER

Instantly kills lice on Poultry by its fumes. It is very powerful—the strongest of all lice killers. It is a necessary remedy, because lice-infested poultry cannot lay or thrive. Sold by dealers. Made only by Jilly & Co., Seattle, Portland, San Francisco.

EVERYTHING for the house CHEAPER than elsewhere

This is the mail order Sash and Door house. Write for catalogue.

AINSLIE-BOYD CO.
6th Ave and Pine St. SEATTLE.

Gasoline Engines and Irrigation Pumps
Watson's Well Drills
Built especially for work in the West. Drilling and boring work. Write for a large catalogue. Watson's Well Drills. Contract plans free.

Lighting, Cooking and Heating
by Gas for Suburban and Country Buildings. Parrott's latest improved

IGAS MACHINE
Write for descriptive printed matter or call at THE HEINE PARROTT MFG. CO., 825 Pike St., Seattle, U. S. A.

HOWARD E. BURTON. Assayer and Chemist, Leadville, Colorado. Specimen Prices: Gold, Silver, Lead, \$1.00; Gold, Silver, Zinc, \$2.00; Zinc or Copper, \$1.00. Cyanide Tests, Mailing Envelopes and full price list sent on application. Control and Empire Work solicited. Reference: Carbonate National Bank.

S N U No. 23—1907

When writing to advertisers please mention this paper.

ALASKA SENTINEL

THURSDAY, AUG. 1, 1907.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY

A. V. R. SNYDER & SON

GEORGE C. L. SNYDER

MANAGER

Entered November 20, 1902, at the U. S. Postoffice in Wrangell, Alaska, as mail matter of the second class, according to the act of congress, March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

One Year, in advance - \$2 00
Six Months, " - 1 00
Three Months, " - 75

ADVERTISING RATES

Professional Cards, per month - \$1 00
Display, per inch " - 1 00
Locals, 10 cents per line, first insertion;
5 cents per line, each subsequent insertion.

Cards of thanks, obituaries, etc., sent in for publication will be charged for at the rate of 10 cents per line.

JOB WORK

This office is equipped for all classes of commercial job printing, and reasonable prices will be furnished upon application.

THE IDEAL NEWSPAPER.

A newspaper, like an individual, that has a mission in life, that is consistent and persistent in its advocacy of its policies and principles, that is respectful and self-respecting, will command the confidence and support of the general public regardless of whether it always represents the views of all or not. A newspaper that is trustworthy, is honest, is bold and fearless and unwavering and yet conservative and considerate of others, always secures respect for its opinions and confidence in its influence for good is gone. It receives and is entitled to the support of the masses.

A newspaper controlled by personal whims and prejudices, having no fixed principle, may succeed for a time, but when storms of stress come and it is put to the crucial test, the people find out, and once found out its influence for good is gone. It is best, therefore, for a newspaper to be honest with itself, honest with the public at all times. If its constituency cannot agree with it, they will respect frankness and come to know it even better than it knows itself. Roosevelt and Bryan are types of public men and the public has come to know and to understand. If all men do not agree with them they never stop to question their honesty.

A newspaper that strives to emulate the example of these two men in taking the public into their confidence will at least have its honesty above suspicion, whatever the error of judgment, which the public is always willing to forgive, but never a want of honesty.

Such has the Sentinel striven to be. From the time of its establishment, five years ago, it has worked unceasingly and honestly for the upbuilding of Wrangell and the advancement of every interest of the town and section, the same as it will continue to do so long as it remains under its present management. That it may have made a few mistakes, it does not deny, for "to err is human." Of course it has gained some enemies; no honest, outspoken man ever lived or straightforward newspaper was ever conducted that was not a thorn in the side of some individuals. But this Sentinel cannot help. It will continue in the same course mapped out by it at the start, endeavoring to be a newspaper instead of an "organ," and will not be swayed from its path of duty by every breeze that blows or by the gentle, cooing words of any would-be dictator. If a paper cannot live pursuing these lines, it had best die—and die early.

TALK VS ACTION.

People are prone to talk large about a bigger, better, busier Wrangell, and then do nothing whatever toward making it so. In all the clatter of publicity and watch-us-grow expressions, pretty much every individual citizen looks to the "other fellow" to actually do some-

thing, and, instead of a straight sense of duty coming home to any body in particular, personal moral responsibility for action is drowned in a deluge of words.

It is because human nature is made up along such contrary lines and because we are so obstinately indifferent to these public interests and public obligations, that the task of getting periodic spurts of awakened public interest, beyond the talk stage, becomes a strenuous one.

It is true of the public needs of a community that what is everybody's business is nobody's business and equally true that with the whole town interested in the benefits to be derived, nobody will undertake to secure them unless it is made his special duty and he is paid for it and everybody knows it is his special duty.

Observation of more or less the same experience in far too many other places teaches that there will be found a strong popular tendency to mistake talk for action and to loudly proclaim how much is being done for Wrangell when, in fact, ostensible promoters are only talking about what ought to be done for Wrangell.

During the past week Wrangell has been visited by three gentlemen who are genuine friends of Alaska and neither of whom is afraid to speak his mind in any and all places and under all circumstances. No man has a wider knowledge of Alaska and the conditions that exist in the district than Gen. A. W. Greeley, and his pronounced idea is that the present form of government is all wrong and a gross injustice to the people. All Alaskans should know where Congressman Wm. Sulzer stands. Although a large property holder in this district, for the past five years he has stood for the masses in their struggle for liberty and equality, and he says that he will keep up the fight until the rightful demands of the people are recognized. Of course Alaska's Delegate, Hon. Thos. Cale, is true blue on the proposition of self government. It was because of his views on this subject that he received almost the unanimous endorsement of the people in the election one year ago. Mr. Cale will use his best endeavors to secure some relief for his constituency at the coming session of congress, and believes he will be successful, despite the known opposition. We are all proud to have the friendship of the three gentlemen named.

Such casualties as that which sent to the bottom of the Pacific ocean the steamship Columbia with high onto eighty souls, is most distressing—indeed heartrending. Too late to save the lives of those who were drowned like rats, the people throw up their hands in horror and shout that the responsibility for such accidents should be fixed. But as long as people go to sea in ships; so long as fogs hang like clouds on the waters, accidents will happen and people will find watery graves. In this instance the captain of the Columbia is blamed. But he is past investigation, as with a "God bless you!" he sank with his ship.

Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt has essayed the role of reform. It is not the railroads, the corporations, nor the nature fakirs that have fallen under the ban of the first lady of the land. According to an intimate friend, the president's wife has decided to discard her corsets. All of the feminine instruments of torture in her wardrobe will be thrown into the garbage heap and she will hereafter wage unceasing warfare against them. If Mrs. R.

is successful in her crusade, the corset will be relegated to the limbo of antiquity, along with the hoop-skirt and the bustle. As a result the wasp-like waist bids fair to go out of fashion, and the Venus form, long admired but seldom emulated, is to have its inning.

It is reported that George Irving has resigned as deputy prosecuting attorney in this division. It is said Mr. Irving desired to enter active politics and do a little campaigning in the interest of Mr. Fairbanks, which he could not do and hold his job.

Stickine Tribe No. 5
Imp. O. R. M.
Meets Tuesday evening of each week at Red Men's Hall, Wrangell, Alaska. Subscribers always welcome.
A. V. R. SNYDER, C. of R.

WRANGELL SHINGLE CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRST-CLASS

SHINGLES

Buy at Home and Save Freight Charges and Time

To Those Who Seek Quality...

We call your attention to our line of

GUARANTEED Amazon Rubber Boots and Leather Top Pacs

These represent the Highest Standard yet reached in the manufacture of Rubber Footwear for

Miners and Fishermen Made from Pure Para Rubber

Ask those who know us what our GUARANTEE means.

Gorham Rubber Company SEATTLE, WASH

F. MATHESON, Agent, WRANGELL, ALASKA

THE MINT CARSON & DENNY

The Right Time

To start your Savings Account is at the beginning of the

INTEREST PERIOD

A new interest period is just starting. All accounts opened now will draw

Interest Next January

~~~~~

SEND YOUR DEPOSIT BY MAIL TO

## DEXTER HORTON & CO., BANKERS SEATTLE

SHIP YOUR

## FURS

—TO—  
Becker Bros. & Co.,

176-182 Michigan St., Chicago.  
Headquarters for Alaska Furs.

Write for our Price Lists, Etc.

## RAW FURS

WE PAY

High Prices for Fine Furs

WRITE FOR PRICE LIST

Percey's Fur House

Oshkosh, - Wisconsin

Do not buy an Experiment—Buy a  
**Little Giant**  
BEST BY TEST  
RELIABLE  
REVERSIBLE  
TWO-CYCLE  
Simple and easy to operate. Only three moving parts, no gears, valves or springs—nothing to get out of order. Main bearings babitted. Workmanship and material of the highest order, and guaranteed. Jump spark ignition. Not heavy nor cumbersome. Modern in every detail.  
SAM CUNNINGHAM, Agent  
Wrangell, Alaska

## G. E. RODMAN

ATTORNEY AT LAW

Office up stairs in Wrangell Hotel

WRANGELL, - ALASKA

## GROCERIES

## MEATS

Hazelwood Butter  
Hazelwood Eggs  
Hazelwood Cheese

## Paints and Oils

Window Glass  
Window Curtains  
Curtain Poles  
Picture Frames  
Wall Paper  
Sign Painting  
Paper Hanging

## ANYTHING

WALTER C. WATERS

WRANGELL, - ALASKA

## OUR BUSINESS IS TO PLEASE

WE CAN PLEASE YOU WITH  
PAUL RIEGER'S FINE  
CALIFORNIA PERFUME

With every ounce of these fine perfumes purchased, you will get a dozen post cards, showing views of the great San Francisco disaster.

WRANGELL DRUG CO.

## PATENAUDE

carries a fine line of

## SMOKERS' ARTICLES

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL

## Olympic Restaurant

F. CHON, Prop.

Coffee and Doughnuts, 15c.

Coffee and Pie, 15c.

## Best Bread and Pastry

Always on Hand

Drop in and see for yourself

## OCCIDENTAL HOTEL

A. KENGEL, Prop.  
Everything strictly first-class.  
Good reading room.  
Charges moderate.  
Well lighted by electricity.

Headquarters for mining men and commercial travelers. Leading hotel of the territory.

JUNEAU, - ALASKA

ROBERT W. JENNINGS

Attorney at Law

JUNEAU, - ALASKA

## Wrangell Marble .... Works ....

Keep in stock a fine line of monuments and slabs manufactured from the best product of the

Ham Island Marble Quarry

Stones securely crated for shipping to all points in Alaska.

Lowery & Woodbridge

WRANGELL, - ALASKA

## WRANGELL SAWMILL

MANUFACTURERS OF

All Kinds of Spruce and Cedar Lumber; Ceiling, Flooring, Rustic, Finishing and Boat Lumber, Salmon Boxes, Etc.

Special Attention to Building and Mining Timber

This Sawmill is Prepared to Make Prompt Delivery of Lumber in Any Quantity to Any Point in Southeastern Alaska. Parties Intending to use Lumber in Quantity will do well to apply for prices before buying elsewhere

WILLSON & SYLVESTER

Wrangell, Alaska

## DRINK



THERE'S NEW VIGOR AND  
STRENGTH IN EVERY DROP

Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act  
June 30, 1906, Serial No. 9772

Seattle Brewing & Malting Co.  
SEATTLE, U. S. A.

## THE CASSIAR SALOON

WRANGELL, ALASKA.

FRANK DANDY,

PROPRIETOR

The Best of Wines, Liquors and  
Domestic and Imported Cigars.

Rainier Beer a Specialty.

Furnished Rooms for Rent

The boys are invited to Call.

Everything New, Clean and  
First Class

Electric Light and Steam  
Heat Throughout

## WRANGELL HOTEL

LYNCH & GRANT  
PROPRIETORS

BAR AND DINING ROOM IN CONNECTION

Pool, Billiard and Card  
Tables

Courteous Treatment Always  
Assured

## BREWERY SALOON AND BILLIARD HALL

BRUNO GREIF, PROPRIETOR

FINEST WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS

First Class House in Every Particular

WRANGELL,

ALASKA

## Wrangell Meat Market

C. M. COULTER, Proprietor

Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and Game  
Wholesale and Retail

SHIPPING SUPPLIED AT LOWEST RATES

"Just Weights and Fair Dealing" Shall be My Motto

## RAW FURS

AND BEERSKINS TO  
McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO.

200-212 First Avenue North  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Write for circulars.

If desired, write and ship to McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO., 41 Langley St., Victoria, B. C.

THE  
WILLIAMSON  
HAFFNER CO  
OUR CUTS TALK  
ENGRAVERS-PRINTERS  
DENVER